

thank the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS) for his very generous remarks today. I am really proud to stand in support of this legislation.

At the outset, let me commend Councilwoman Mary McCaffrey from the Oyster Bay Town Board in Nassau County, Long Island. She is the one who initiated this proposal with me and has worked tirelessly with me and also the Hickey family to bring about this day.

Mr. Speaker, on September 11, 2001, we saw the greatest rescue operation in the history of the world; 25,000 people were rescued from the Twin Towers in Lower Manhattan that day. This was brought about because of the heroic efforts of the New York City Fire Department, the police department, the rescue services, the emergency workers, all of whom answered the call, put their lives at risk, many of whom lost their lives that day to save so many of their fellow citizens, fellow Americans, and people who just happened to be in the World Trade Center that day. Because of the 343 men of the New York City Fire Department, because they were willing to put their lives on the line and die that day, 25,000 others were rescued. That is something we can never fittingly thank and show our appreciation to those who laid down their lives and thank them for what they did that day.

More than 100 people in my district were killed, many police officers, firefighters; but no one symbolized the heroism more that day than Brian Hickey. He was a member of the New York City Fire Department for more than 20 years. He was a captain. He commanded Rescue Company 4 in Queens. As was pointed out, he lost several of his colleagues several months before that in a terrible accident on Father's Day, and he was back on the job only several days before he went into the south tower, led his men into the south tower, unquestioningly, unflinchingly, went in and did what had to be done. That was really typical of Brian Hickey. He was a man who was wounded many times during his career with the fire department, but never, ever once did he back away from the challenge. Never once did he not show bravery and courage, which really does symbolize the FDNY.

It is very fitting that the post office facility in Bethpage be named in his honor, because Brian Hickey was raised in Bethpage. He met his wife, Donna, while attending high school in Bethpage. He raised his four children in Bethpage. He was a member of the Bethpage Volunteer Fire Department and was elected a member of the Board of Fire Commissioners. So he really is a man of Bethpage. And to me it is so appropriate and so fitting that when people walk past the postal facility on Hicksville Road, they see the name Brian Hickey, that it reminds them of what Brian Hickey did and also what all of the members of the FDNY did on that terrible day back on September 11.

Mr. Speaker, the attack on the World Trade Center and the attack on the Pentagon on September 11, that was really the first great battle and the first great war of the 21st century. Now we almost take it for granted that the right thing was done in responding to that. We take for granted so many of the men and women charging into the Twin Towers to rescue their fellow human beings. But the fact is, suppose they had not? Suppose there had been a sense of panic or caution, or just a moment's hesitation. Think of the signal that would have sent to the world. But instead, the signal that went out from the Twin Towers was one of indomitable courage on behalf of the American people.

So really, what Captain Brian Hickey and the other firefighters and rescue workers did that day was send a message to the world that America was going to fight back, that America was in no way going to be cowed or intimidated by what was done by this terrible attack. So as horrific as the attack was, the bravery of the men and women that went into the Twin Towers was unsurpassingly greater than that. They showed the true essence of Americanism.

Brian Hickey, those who knew him knew what a gutsy guy he was, what a courageous guy he was. He often told his wife that he would rather die in a fire tragedy than have some long illness. This is what he wanted to do, was to be there with the other firefighters entering whatever call they were given, responding whenever they had to, doing what had to be done. That is the FDNY. That was Brian Hickey. Twenty years of his life he gave to the FDNY, and then he gave his entire life to the world by surrendering that life in such a valiant cause on September 11.

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So on behalf of Donna Hickey and her four children and all of the constituents of the 3rd Congressional District, I want to thank all my colleagues who bring this to a vote today. I urge a speedy adoption. I can assure you if anyone deserves to be honored, it is Brian Hickey.

Mr. PLATTS. Mr. Speaker, I have no further speakers. I would again like to thank the gentleman from New York (Mr. KING) for his work on this bill. This honors a true American hero, Captain Brian Hickey. I strongly urge all Members to support H.R. 2452.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CULBERSON). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. PLATTS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2452.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RECOGNIZING THE IMPORTANCE OF RALPH BUNCHE, THE FIRST AFRICAN-AMERICAN NOBEL PEACE PRIZE WINNER

Mr. PLATTS. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 71) recognizing the importance of Ralph Bunche as one of the great leaders of the United States, the first African-American Nobel Peace Prize winner, an accomplished scholar, a distinguished diplomat, and a tireless campaigner of civil rights for people throughout the world.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. CON. RES. 71

Whereas Ralph Bunche's life of achievement made him truly one of the twentieth century's foremost figures and a role model for youth;

Whereas Ralph Bunche graduated valedictorian, *summa cum laude*, and Phi Beta Kappa from the University of California at Los Angeles in 1927 with a degree in International Relations;

Whereas Ralph Bunche was the first African-American to receive a Ph.D. in Government and International Relations at Harvard University in 1934;

Whereas Ralph Bunche served as a professor and established and chaired the Political Science Department at Howard University from 1928 to 1941;

Whereas, in 1941, Ralph Bunche served as an analyst for the Office of Strategic Services;

Whereas Ralph Bunche joined the Department of State in 1944 as an advisor;

Whereas Ralph Bunche served as an advisor to the United States delegation to the 1945 San Francisco conference charged with establishing the United Nations and drafting the Charter of the nascent international organization;

Whereas Ralph Bunche was instrumental in drafting Chapters 11 and 12 of the United Nations Charter, dealing with non-self-governing territories and the International Trusteeship System, which helped African countries achieve their independence and assisted in their transition to self-governing, sovereign states;

Whereas, in 1946, Ralph Bunche was appointed Director of the Trusteeship Division of the United Nations;

Whereas, in 1948, Ralph Bunche was named acting Chief Mediator in Palestine for the United Nations, and, in 1949, successfully brokered an armistice agreement between Israel, Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, and Syria;

Whereas Ralph Bunche was deeply committed to ending colonialism and restoring individual state sovereignty through peaceful means;

Whereas the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People awarded its highest honor, the Spingarn Medal, to Ralph Bunche in 1949;

Whereas for his many significant contributions and efforts towards achieving a peaceful resolution to seemingly intractable national and international disputes, Ralph Bunche was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1950, the first African-American and the first person of color to be so honored;

Whereas Ralph Bunche was named United Nations Under Secretary General in 1955, in charge of directing peacekeeping missions in several countries;

Whereas, in 1963, Ralph Bunche was presented by President John F. Kennedy with the United States' highest civilian award, the Medal of Freedom; and

Whereas Ralph Bunche's critical contributions to the attempt to resolve the Arab-Israeli conflict and towards the de-colonization of Africa, and his commitment to and long service in the United Nations and numerous other national and international humanitarian efforts, warrant his commemoration. Now, therefore, be it:

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That Congress—

(1) recognizes and honors Ralph Bunche as a pivotal 20th century figure and fighter in the struggle for the realization and attainment of human rights on a global scale; and

(2) urges the President to take appropriate measures to encourage the celebration and remembrance of Ralph Bunche's many significant achievements.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. PLATTS) and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. PLATTS).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. PLATTS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on the bill under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. TERRY). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

Mr. PLATTS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud that this House is considering this resolution that honors a great American with whom many Americans may not be very familiar. House Concurrent Resolution 71, introduced by my distinguished colleague, the gentleman from New York (Mr. RANGEL), recognizes Ambassador Ralph Bunche, a great diplomat, scholar and human rights champion.

Mr. Speaker, one could begin nearly anywhere in discussing the resume and accomplishments of Ambassador Bunche. He earned his doctorate at Harvard University before he single-handedly established the political science department at Howard University here in Washington.

After World War II, Ambassador Bunche left Howard and became one of the most influential founders of the United Nations, helping to draft the U.N. charter. In 1948, he became mediator of the U.N. Special Committee on Palestine and played a critical role in engineering the armistice that ended the Arab-Israeli conflict in 1949. His work on negotiations earned him the honor for which he may be best known, the 1949 Nobel Peace Prize. Ambassador Bunche was the first African American to win this prestigious award. Ultimately, he became the Undersecretary General of the United Nations in 1955.

Mr. Speaker, Ambassador Bunche was an unrelenting advocate for human rights both at home and abroad; and this House justifiably recognizes his distinguished life. For this reason, I urge all members to support the adoption of House Concurrent Resolution 71.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to rise in support of H. Con. Res. 71, recognizing the importance of Ralph Bunche, introduced by the distinguished gentleman from New York (Mr. RANGEL).

Mr. Speaker, American diplomat and winner of the 1950 Nobel Peace Prize, Ralph Bunche was born in Detroit, Michigan, on August 7, 1904. His father, Fred Bunche, was a barber in a shop having an all-white clientele, and his mother, Olive Johnson Bunche, was an amateur musician. When Ralph Bunche was 12 years old his parents died, and he was raised by his grandmother, Ms. Nana Johnson, who had been born into slavery.

Ralph Bunche was valedictorian of his graduating class at Jefferson High School in Los Angeles where he had been a debater and well-rounded athlete. While studying at the University of California at Los Angeles, he supported himself with an athletic scholarship, which paid for his collegiate expenses, and a janitorial job, which paid for his personal expenses. With a scholarship granted by Harvard University and a fund of a \$1,000 raised by the black community of Los Angeles, Ralph Bunche began his graduate studies in political science.

In the time between earning his masters and doctorate degrees in government and international relations at Harvard University, he established a department of political science at Howard University in 1928.

During that time, he also traveled through French West Africa on a Rosenwald field fellowship, which enabled him to conduct research in Africa for a dissertation comparing French rule in Togoland and Dahomey. He completed his work with such distinction that he was awarded the Toppan Prize for outstanding research in social studies.

Between 1938 and 1940, he collaborated with Swedish sociologist Gunnar Myrdal on the monumental study of U.S. race relations published as *An American Dilemma: The Negro Problem and Modern Democracy*. The study is renowned for presenting the theory that poverty breeds poverty.

During World War II, Ralph Bunche worked for the War Department and the State Department. Toward the end of the war, he played an important role in preliminary planning for the United Nations, the organization he served for the rest of his career.

After the chief mediator between the warring factions in Palestine, Count Folke Bernadotte, was assassinated, Bunche, then an aide on a special U.N. committee to negotiate an end to the first Arab-Israeli War, was thrust into a leading role in the process. His successful negotiation of a 1949 truce between the parties earned him the Nobel Peace Prize in 1950.

In the last decade of his life, he became an increasingly vocal supporter of the civil rights movement in the United States, participating in the 1965 civil rights marches in Selma and Montgomery, Alabama.

Ralph Bunche died on December 9, 1971, in New York City, shortly after retiring as Undersecretary General of the United Nations.

H. Con. Res. 71 recognizes the importance of Ralph Bunche and the enduring legacy that he has left as a skillful negotiator and an example of what diplomacy can provide and generate when adroitly used.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to urge swift passage of this resolution.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I am here today to join my colleagues in recognizing and honoring Ralph Bunche as a pivotal 20th century figure and fighter in the struggle for the realization and attainment of human rights on a global scale.

Ralph Bunche is one of the great leaders of the United States, the first African-American Nobel Peace Prize winner, an accomplished scholar, a distinguished diplomat, and a tireless campaigner of civil rights for people throughout the world.

Ralph Bunche's life of achievement made him truly one of the twentieth century's foremost figures and a role model for youth of America. He graduated valedictorian, summa cum laude, and Phi Beta Kappa from the University of California at Los Angeles in 1927 with a degree in International Relations. From there he went on to be the first African-American to receive a Ph.D. in Government and International Relations at Harvard University in 1934; and he served as a professor and established and chaired the Political Science Department at Howard University from 1928 to 1941.

Ralph Bunche was instrumental in drafting Chapters 11 and 12 of the United Nations Charter, dealing with non-self-governing territories and the International Trusteeship System, which helped African countries achieve their independence and assisted in their transition to self-governing, sovereign states.

In 1948, Ralph Bunche was named acting Chief Mediator in Palestine for the United Nations, and, in 1949, successfully brokered an armistice agreement between Israel, Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, and Syria. He was deeply committed to ending colonialism and restoring individual state sovereignty through peaceful means.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People awarded its highest honor, the Spingarn Medal, to Ralph Bunche in 1949. In 1950, Ralph Bunche became the first African-American to be awarded the Nobel Peace Prize, for his many significant contributions and efforts towards achieving a peaceful resolution to seemingly difficult national and international disputes.

Ralph Bunche has a scholarship in his name at Colby College in Waterville, Maine. This scholarship is for top minority students who have achieved academic excellence.

Ralph Bunche was named United Nations Under Secretary General in 1955, in charge of directing peacekeeping missions in several countries. In 1963, President John F. Kennedy presented Ralph Bunche with the Medal of Freedom, which is the United States' highest civilian award.

Ralph Bunche's critical contributions to the attempt to resolve the Arab-Israeli conflict and towards the de-colonization of Africa, and his commitment to and long service in the United Nations and numerous other national and international humanitarian efforts, warrant his commemoration. I am proud to stand on the House floor today and celebrate his accomplishments. He is truly a great American hero.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. PLATTS. Mr. Speaker, I want to commend the gentleman from New York (Mr. RANGEL) for his work in introducing this measure and certainly encourage all members to support it.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. PLATTS) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 71.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the concurrent resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SUPPORTING THE GOALS AND IDEALS OF PANCREATIC CANCER AWARENESS MONTH

Mr. PLATTS. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 262) supporting the goals and ideals of Pancreatic Cancer Awareness Month.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. RES. 262

Whereas over 30,700 people will be diagnosed with pancreatic cancer this year in the United States;

Whereas the mortality rate for pancreatic cancer is 99 percent, the highest of any cancer;

Whereas pancreatic cancer is the 4th most common cause of cancer death for men and women in the United States;

Whereas there are no early detection methods and minimal treatment options for pancreatic cancer;

Whereas when symptoms of pancreatic cancer generally present themselves, it is too late for an optimistic prognosis, and the average survival rate of those diagnosed with metastasis disease is only 3 to 6 months;

Whereas pancreatic cancer does not discriminate by age, gender, or race, and only 4 percent of patients survive beyond 5 years;

Whereas the Pancreatic Cancer Action Network (PanCAN), the only national advocacy organization for pancreatic cancer patients, facilitates awareness, patient support, professional education, and advocacy for pancreatic cancer research funding, with a view to ultimately developing a cure for pancreatic cancer; and

Whereas the Pancreatic Cancer Action Network has requested that the Congress designate November as Pancreatic Cancer Awareness Month in order to educate communities across the Nation about pancreatic cancer and the need for research funding, early detection methods, effective treatments, and prevention programs: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives supports the goals and ideals of Pancreatic Cancer Awareness Month.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. PLATTS) and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. PLATTS).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. PLATTS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on the resolution under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

Mr. PLATTS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I introduced House Resolution 262 to help increase awareness about a horrible disease, pancreatic cancer. This year over 30,700 people will be diagnosed with pancreatic cancer. Because of the lack of early detection methods, 99 percent of those diagnosed will lose their lives, the highest mortality rate of any form of cancer. By the time the symptoms present themselves, it is almost always too late for a positive prognosis. Patients diagnosed have an average life expectancy of only 3 to 6 months.

It is a moral imperative for Congress to work to increase awareness about this life-threatening disease. Currently, the Pancreatic Cancer Action Network, known as Pan CAN, is the only national advocacy organization available for pancreatic cancer patients and their families and friends. This outstanding organization exists to create awareness, patient support, professional education and advocacy for pancreatic cancer funding.

It has been my pleasure to work with the Pan CAN network through a constituent of mine, Mr. Bob Hammen, in order to pass this resolution. With the passage of House Resolution 262, Congress will be adding our support to Pan CAN and their efforts to increase awareness for pancreatic cancer.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all Members to join me in supporting pancreatic cancer patients, their families and friends and Pan CAN by passing this important resolution and promoting November as Pancreatic Cancer Awareness Month.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, first of all, let me commend the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. PLATTS) for introducing this important resolution. Cancer of the pancreas stands out as a highly lethal disease, with its victims facing the poorest of all likelihood of survival among all of those surviving major malignancies. It accounts for only 2 percent of all newly diagnosed cancers in the United States each year but 5 percent of all cancer deaths. It is the fifth leading cause of cancer-related mor-

tality in the United States, with an estimated 30,300 deaths attributed to this disease in 2002.

Most pancreatic cancers arise from the ductal cells of the pancreas. The pancreas, an organ situated deep in the abdominal cavity, serves several critical functions. It produces enzymes that are delivered to the small intestines to aid in the digestion of food, and it controls sugar levels in the body. This disease is often far advanced by the time symptoms occur and a diagnosis established. As indicated by 5-year survival rates of less than 5 percent, successful treatment is rare.

Men have a higher incidence in mortality rate of pancreatic cancer than women in each racial and ethnic group. Black men and women have incidences and mortality rates that are 50 percent higher than the rates for non-blacks or for Caucasians in this country. Rates for Hispanics and the Asian American groups are generally lower than that of whites.

Cigarette smoking has been identified consistently as an important risk factor for cancer of the pancreas. Other risk factors which have been suggested but not confirmed include coffee drinking and high fat diets.

The Pancreatic Cancer Action Network is dedicated to focusing national attention on the need to find a cure for pancreatic cancer, and I support this resolution wholeheartedly and Pan CAN's efforts to designate November as Pancreatic Cancer Awareness Month.

Again, I commend the gentleman from Pennsylvania for introducing this resolution, urge its swift adoption.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

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Mr. PLATTS. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from New York (Mr. BOEHLERT), the distinguished chairman of the House Committee on Science.

Mr. BOEHLERT. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me time.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of recognizing Pancreatic Cancer Awareness Month, and I want to thank the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. PLATTS) for bringing forward this resolution.

The timing of this resolution is all too appropriate for those of us on the Committee on Science. Just last week we lost our long-time chief counsel, Barry Beringer, to pancreatic cancer at age 57. Barry was, among other things, a dedicated public servant, a tireless community activist, a loyal alumnus of Dickinson College, a dogged Civil War researcher, and a diehard Philadelphia Phillies fan. He was also, more importantly, a devoted husband and father; and his son, Francis, a sophomore at the College of William and Mary gave a moving eulogy for him at his funeral last week. In his eulogy, Francis captured well his father's warmheartedness, decency and humor.